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Notes.

"HOBELAR":—"HOBIN."

(See 7th S. iii. 182, 356, 506; iv. 118, 314.)

What was a *hobelar* and what was a *hobin*? There is still need to discuss. DR. CHANCE'S primary paper, valuable though it is, debates the points on instances of too late a date. He had few examples earlier than the second half of the fourteenth century, and none before 1326. As the *hobelar* was active in the end of the previous century, to get at his true inwardness contemporary proofs are required.

The passage already cited in translation from the 'Chronicle of Lanercost' may here be repeated in its original Latin. It is a description of the army which David II. ("deceived," according to the chronicler, "like another Ahab, by the spirit of the Devil") raised for the invasion of England in 1346:—

> "Omnes valentes de Scotia viri fortes et strenui ad prœliandum promptissimi, comitum baronum militum et armigerorum duo milia hominum armatorum de communitate villarum qui apud eos 'Hobelers' vocantur viginti milia peditum vero et sagittariorum decem milia et ultra sicut æstimabatur."—'Chron. de Lanercost,' pp. 344, 345.

This testimony from a grey-friar of Carlisle is that the *hobelars* were "of the community of the towns" and that they were horsemen. *Apud eos* certainly seems to imply that the name they bore was either indigenous to, or at least of peculiar vogue in, Scotland. That notwithstanding it was a well-established term in England long before 1346 admits of easy proof from the official letters and mandates recorded in the 'Rotuli Scotiæ.' During the years 1333 to 1336, for example, the *hobelarii* are mentioned continually (see 'Rot. Scot.,' pp. 225–532 *passim*). Generally the requisitions for soldiers name the classes in the order of (1) men-at-arms; (2) *hobelars*; (3) archers; and (4) infantry. Occasionally they give information about the arms. In March, 1335, Leicestershire was called on to furnish 60 *hobelars*, each with horse, acton or plates, bacinet or palet, pisan or collaret, iron gauntlets, sword, knife, and lance ('Rot. Scot.,' i. 328, and cf. 345). The fact of sending broadcast over England demands for *hobelars*, called by that name, shows that the term, from whatever source derived, was universally known in official circles as a military technicality.

Pushing the inquiry back to the time of Edward II., I find frequent mention of our friend the *hobelar* in the third volume of Mr. Bain's 'Calendar of Documents, Scotland' (see Nos. 336, 668, 684, 772, 781, 783, 934, 1117, 1246, 1283, 1382, 1562, pp. 361–3, 394, 395, 398, 400, 409, 410, 412, a few of which belong to the reign of Edward III., but are conveniently citable here). The most instructive documents are the Army Rolls for 1311–1312 (3 Bain, pp. 394–412), which show the man-at-arms to have included the knight (*miles*) receiving 2*s.* a day for wages and the esquire (*scutifer*) receiving 1*s.* The *hobelar's* wage was 6*d.* a day. Mr. Bain has in some cases given the names of the *hobelars* engaged, from which it appears that their nationality was as diverse as the circumstances would lead one to expect. They were mainly Englishmen, but had in their midst many Irishmen and some Scots. In these Army Rolls of Edward II. and Edward III. there are numerous allusions to horses, which are carefully described (see especially 3 Bain, pp. 413–32), but so far as I have noticed there is not even a solitary reference expressly to either *hobin* or *hobby*. The functions of the *hobelars* happily are capable of simple inference from the context of passages about them. We may take a detachment of Irish horse in 1311–12 as affording a type of the relation they bore to the other soldiers (3 Bain, pp. 395–6). Sir William of Kauntone, a banneret, had 25 men-at-arms and 25 *hobelars*. Sir William was engaged for 4*s.* per day; Sir Nicholas of Curteis, "his knight," for 2*s.*; "his esquires" (*scutiferi*), 23 in number, at 1*s.*; and "his hobelars," 25 of them, at 6*d.* Similarly (3 Bain, p. 398) one body of 15 English esquires (*scutiferi*) had 15 *hobelar* colleagues, and another (3 Bain, p. 400) of 6 esquires had 8 *hobelars*. In some cases the men-at-arms outnumbered the *hobelars*, though generally when the two are associated the latter predominated. The proportion

to be observed between the two—the heavy and light horse—obviously depended on circumstances and the duty in hand.

The special work of the *hobelars*, as the scouts and light horse of any detachment of troops, is not matter of mere inference. A letter (2 Bain, 1084) dated from Lochmaben, "la veylle de la gule de Aust" (July 31), 1299, refers to the wages of the first *hobelar* that I have come across in my studies. It describes Richard le Bret as an Irish *hobolour*, retained to spy the passings and haunts of the enemy by night and day, and states that unless Richard got his wages paid he was likely to take himself off (see also 2 Bain, 1089, 1133). This first of his tribe is eminently international. Though from *Ireland* he was a *Bret* by surname; he makes his *début* in *Scotland* in the *English* army, and his existence is chronicled in *Norman French!*

The vital difference between man-at-arms and *hobelar* is defined in the 'Liber Quotidianus Garderobæ' for 1299–1300, published in 1787. Two entries (pp. 139, 142) contain this valuable definition—the first in its mention of "scutiferorum cum equis discoopertis qui dicuntur Hobelarii"; and the second in similar naming of "vallettorum cum equis discoopertis qui dicuntur Hobelarii." That the man and not the horse was called *hobelarius* plainly appears from other entries (pp. 245, 248, 249, 255, 256). The kernel of the whole matter is that the man-at-arms had a barbed or barded horse (*equus coopertus*), while the *hobelar* was a mounted soldier whose horse was not armoured. Three hundred *hobelars* had been requisitioned from Ireland on Jan. 17, 1300 (2 Bain, 1128), and I see no similar demand for those troops from anywhere else prior to that date.

So much for *hobelar*; now for *hobin*. It must be owned that, from whatever cause, in spite of the numberless references to the *hobelar*, the appearances of his horse apart from himself are rare in the extreme, if, indeed, there be any instances at all. In August, 1300, Edward I. gave Hugh of Karliol 4*l.*, "pro restauro unius hobini albi" ('Lib. Quot. Gard.,' 180). That example suffers from the fact that one cannot say that Hugh was a *hobelar* ('Scotland in 1298,' p. 270). An old English historian possibly supplies one missing link in the argument. Describing the battle of Falkirk, he says that the Scots, "ut dicitur habebant equos coopertos mille quingentos et de *hobyns* quingentos et pedites ducentos sexaginta milia" (Bartholomew Cotton, Rolls Series, 343–4; also quoted by Mr. H. Gough in his 'Scotland in 1298,' p. xv). This perhaps does not fully define the *hobyn*, but leaves us certain, at any rate, that it was an unarmoured horse.

Bartholomew Cotton, a monk of Norwich, laid down his pen in 1298, so that his allusion to *hobyns* is the oldest instance of the word yet on record. It is thus first found in an Englishman's mouth. Throughout the documents of the war of 1298, army lists, proclamations, and letters, I believe there does not once occur the name of the *hobelar*.* A well-informed English historian describes the cavalry of Edward I. in that year as consisting of 3,000 chosen men with barbed horses, besides over 4,000 armed men on horses not barbed—"præter equitantes armatos in equis non armatis" (Hemingburgh, ii. 173–4). The *hobelar* as a specific member of the English military service, *eo nomine*, was not yet in being. But Edward I. had learned his utility; and when next the grand old Plantagenet came a-campaigning across the border in 1300, he brought the *hobelar*† with him in strong force.

GEO. NEILSON.

Glasgow.

MADAME RACHEL.

The eccentric career of Madame Rachel forms a remarkable chapter in the history of human credulity, which has seldom been surpassed and which ought to serve as a warning to ladies not to be entrapped by the specious advertisements of quack nostrums for improving the complexion, so often seen in the newspapers. The history of this great swindle has never been fully written, nor is it possible to write it, but an attempt can be made to arrange the facts in chronological order, so as to make a connected narrative of the information so far as it can be collected.

Sarah Rachel Russell, the daughter of Mr. Russell, a man much liked and a great humourist, was born in London about 1806, or according to another account at Aughrim, near Ballinasloe, Ireland, on Jan. 4, 1814. She certainly received but a very limited education, as she was never at any time able to write her own name. She is said to have married an assistant in a chemist's shop at Manchester; then, finding her way to London, she kept a fried-fish shop in Vere Street, Clare Market. She next married James Moses, who was lost in the Royal Charter in Redwharf Bay, near Moelfra, Anglesea, on Oct. 26, 1859. She shortly afterwards married Philip Leverson, who at one time resided at 25, Dean Street, Soho Square. While living in the neighbourhood of King's College Hospital Mrs. Leverson and her family were stricken down with fever and compelled to seek relief from that hospital. Her fine flowing locks, of which she was very proud, were shaved off; but on her recovering, the doctor gave her a lotion which caused her hair to grow again rapidly, and at her earnest request the medical man furnished her with the receipt for the lotion. She soon after, apparently about 1860, set up, under the

* I say this after having specially gone through 'Scotland in 1298' with this question in my mind.

† The campaign of 1300, which thus brought in *hobelar*, also brought in *peel* (see monograph reviewed 'N. & Q.,' 8th S. vi. 80).

name of Madame Rachel, as an enameller and a vendor of cosmetics in New Bond Street, at Brighton, in Paris, and elsewhere, and commenced colouring grey hair, removing wrinkles, &c. The business at this time could not have been successful, as on Aug. 13, 1861, she was insolvent on her own petition; on Jan. 17, 1862, she applied for a final examination in discharge of her bail, but her petition was dismissed, and she was remanded to Whitecross Street Prison.

At the end of 1862 she was again in business, and in 1863 published a pamphlet entitled "Beautiful for Ever. By Madame Rachel. London, Madame Rachel, 47A, New Bond Street. 1863. Price Half-a-Crown," 8vo., pp. 24. This work, which was written for her partly by her daughters, is an extraordinary literary production and a perfect curiosity of its kind. After speaking of the beauty of the mind, and mentioning the Queen and other noble women, she goes on to speak of the beauty of the body. She professes to be able to enamel the face, not by using cosmetics, but by the use of the "Arabian Bath, composed of pure extracts of the liquid of flowers and choice and rare herbs." She invites all ladies who are past their youth to place themselves under her hands, and tells them that she can remove all personal defects and put a bloom on old faces so as to make them look young again. Rachel's "List of Preparations" for the toilette consisted of upwards of sixty articles (the lowest price of any one article being a guinea), divided into washes for the complexion, powders for the complexion, dentifrices, hair preparations, creams for the face, and royal Arabian soaps and perfumes. Among the articles was "Magnetic Rock Dew Water of Sahara," two guineas a bottle. This water was said to come from the interior of the Sahara or Great Desert, and the sole right of importation was stated to have been purchased at an enormous outlay from the Government of Morocco. The Rock Dew Water was guaranteed "to increase the vital energies, restore the colour of grey hair, give the appearance of youth to persons far advanced in years, and remove wrinkles, defects, and blemishes." Other preparations—Indian kohl for the eyes, Arabian perfume mouth wash, Circassian golden hair wash, royal Arabic cream, and royal bridal bath soap—were each two guineas. Egyptian kohl was five guineas, Jordan water ten to twenty guineas a bottle, and Venus's toilet the same price.

By the aid of much advertising the business at last began to pay, but it would not do to enter into the particulars of the various services which Rachel rendered to some of her clients, in addition to selling them enamels and perfumes. In course of time she was enabled to elegantly furnish a house in Maddox Street, Regent Street; and in 1867 she took a pit-tier box in the opera-house at a cost of 400*l.* for the season.

A Mrs. Borradaile saw Madame Rachel's advertisement, and became a customer at the shop for cosmetics and washes. By some means not very clearly explained, Rachel, in a short time, acquired very great influence over Mrs. Borradaile, and succeeded by her blandishments in persuading her that Thomas Heron Jones, seventh Viscount Ranelagh, who occasionally visited the shop, was in love with her. In order to make her fit to become the wife of a nobleman, it was explained to her that she must be enamelled and made beautiful for ever at a cost of 1,000*l.* The lady provided the money and soon received various letters signed William, which she understood came from his lordship, to whom she also often wrote, all the correspondence passing through Rachel's hands. In the course of three months she was swindled out of 5,300*l.*, and fell into poverty, all she received for her money being some so-called "Arabian Baths." In December, 1866, she was persuaded to execute a bond in favour of Rachel for a further sum of 1,600*l.* Rachel then swore an information against her; she was arrested four times, and at last thrown into Whitecross Street Prison, and only released on giving up her military pension of 200*l.* a year. Mr. Alexander Cope, her brother-in-law, then interfered, and Rachel was indicted at the Old Bailey on Aug. 20, 1868, for obtaining 600*l.* under false pretences. The jury having disagreed, she was again put on her trial on Sept. 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1868. The evidence was very interesting, and in some parts most amusing. Lord Ranelagh swore that he knew nothing whatever about the matter, and his testimony was clear and conclusive. The defence pleaded was that Mrs. Borradaile had been carrying on an intrigue with a person called William, and that the money had gone through Rachel's hands. The plaintiff indignantly denied the suggestion; no proof was brought forward, neither the judge nor the jury had the least belief in the occurrence, and amid universal approval a sentence of five years' penal servitude was passed. On the following 5th of November a guy in the effigy of the convict was burnt with great enthusiasm; and such is fame that one of the springs on the shores of Lake Rotorua, in New Zealand, became known under the name of Madame Rachel's Bath.

In April, 1872, she obtained her release from prison on a ticket-of-leave. It would have been supposed that this experience would have been a warning to her for life, but such was not the case. Some time after her release from prison she again set up in business, first at 29, Duke Street, Portland Place, and then at 153, Great Portland Street. Now there was a Mrs. Pearce, a daughter of Signor Mario, the well-known tenor singer, who resided in Ebury Street, Pimlico. One day, in 1877, Mrs. Pearce, in passing through Duke Street, was attracted by the sign "Arabian Per-

fumer to the Queen," and going into the shop made some purchases of tooth-powder and violet powder. On a subsequent occasion she bought a bottle of wash "which came from the East," a preparation which, if used during some months, would make the user beautiful for ever. Rachel had at this time in her shop a bust of Rachel-Felix, the tragédienne, to whom she claimed to be related. She told Mrs. Pearce that one of her clients was Lady Dudley, whom she had made beautiful at a cost of two thousand guineas, for payment of which sum she held jewellery worth 8,000*l*. It need hardly be said that there was not one word of truth in this statement, and as a matter of fact Lady Dudley's jewels had been stolen from the Paddington railway station on Dec. 12, 1874, and never recovered. Rachel, in reply to an inquiry why she did not make herself beautiful, said she was eighty-five, but at other times she gave her age as sixty-three. In some way Rachel soon obtained an influence over Mrs. Pearce, the same as she had in former years over Mrs. Borradaile. Mrs. Pearce also became intimate with Mrs. Turner, a singer, one of Rachel's daughters. In consideration of this circumstance and of the fact that she was not a rich woman, Rachel consented to make her beautiful for 500*l*., bringing the sum down to 200*l*., and at last to 50*l*. To guarantee this sum Mrs. Pearce deposited her jewels, which were immediately pawned at Attenborough's, 40, Duke Street. Mrs. Pearce now became suspicious, and in January, 1878, mentioned the matter to her husband. He went to Madame Rachel and demanded his wife's jewels and letters, and, on her refusal to give them up, placed the matter in the hands of George Lewis on Jan. 24. The Treasury ultimately took up the prosecution, and Rachel was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on April 10 and 11, 1878, for unlawfully obtaining two necklaces and other articles by false pretences; a second count charged her with attempting to obtain 500*l*. During the trial it was shown that the washes charged at a guinea a bottle were composed of carbonate of lead, starch, fuller's earth, hydrochloric acid, and distilled water, costing about sixpence, and that the famous baths were little else than bran and water. Rachel was found guilty; she acknowledged the former conviction, and in consideration of her age was sentenced to five years of penal servitude only. She had for some time previously been in weak health, and she died in Woking Prison on Oct. 12, 1880. She had seven children, several of whom were mentioned during the trials. GEORGE C. BOASE.

36, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

MARTHA REAY. (See 8th S. vi. 107.)—I take the liberty of changing the heading from 'Rev. C. C. Colton: John Thurtell,' because we have wandered into a side issue, and I add a note to the reply furnished by COL. W. F. PRIDEAUX, whose communications are always most valuable. James Thorne's 'Handbook' gives a single stanza, but I can furnish another stanza of the Grub Street ditty, on the murder of Miss Martha Reay, *alias* Wray, the avowed mistress of John Montague, fourth Earl of Sandwich. I am reprinting in 'The Troubles of the Georges' a different 'Serious Copy of Verses on the late Miss Wray,' beginning thus:

Ye tender fair, come hear a ditty!
Tragical my tale does run,
Of a Murder, more's the pity,
Was at Covent Garden done;

On a kind and pretty woman,
By a Minister we're told:
For her constancy he kill'd her,
Not to rob her of her gold.

It was published in the second week of April, 1779, before the execution of the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged at Tyburn on April 19, "Now in Newgate is confined, till his trial does come on." He had shot her, and attempted to commit suicide with the other pistol, on the night of April 7, 1779. One of her children, Basil Montague, became the editor and biographer of Bacon, 1825–34. The other ditty was in the collection formed by Sir Walter Scott, who in 1830 quoted these two stanzas. I have traced no other exemplar beyond the one at Abbotsford:—

A Sandwich favourite was this fair,
And her he dearly loved;
By whom six children had, we hear,
This story fatal proved.

A clergyman, O wicked one!
In Covent Garden shot her;
No time to call upon her God,
It's hoped He's not forgot her.

J. W. EBSWORTH.

Ashford, Kent.

Sir Walter Scott, in his 'Essay on the Imitation of the Ancient Ballad,' written in 1830, makes the following mention of the fate of Miss Reay, who was shot by the Rev. James Hackman, and of the doggerel ballad a stanza of which is quoted by your correspondent:—

"Subjects the most interesting were abandoned to the poorest rhymes, and one would have thought that, as in an ass race, the prize had been destined to the slowest of those who competed for the prize. The melancholy fate of Miss Ray, who fell by the hands of a frantic lover, could only inspire the Grub Street muse with such verses as these—that is, if I remember them correctly:—

A Sandwich favourite was this fair,
And her he dearly loved;
By whom six children had, we hear,
This story fatal proved.

A clergyman, O wicked one!
In Covent Garden shot her;
No time to cry upon her God,
It's hoped He's not forgot her."

An appended note says:—

"[Miss Ray, the beautiful mistress of the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty, was assassinated

by Mr. Hackman, 'in a fit of frantic jealous love,' as Boswell expresses it, in 1779. See Croker's 'Boswell,' vol. iv. p. 254.—Ed.]'

There is in existence a portrait in oils of Miss Reay, painted by Dance, which has been engraved, representing a very beautiful woman, with her hair powdered and turned back from her forehead. One of her sons by Lord Sandwich was the well-known Chancery barrister, Basil Montagu, the editor of 'Lord Bacon's Works,' reviewed by Macaulay. He was born in 1770, and died in 1851. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

SALADS.—I read in the papers that Mr. Sala has been discoursing of salads. A passage is quoted from a 'Retrospect of Covent Garden,' in 'Things I have Seen, and People I have Known,' in which, speaking of the great variety of vegetables used by our forefathers but now comparatively little known, he says:—

"Take, for example, salsafies, cardoums, burnet, rocombole, tansey, borecole, chervil, monksbeard, described as a delicious salad; tragopogon, perslane, scorzonera, finocha, and 'all sorts of small saladerings.' I know scorzonera as an Italian vegetable answering to our goat-beard, but I have not the slightest idea of what finocha, rocombole and tragopogon may have been."

"Finocha" is probably meant for *finocchio*, the Italian name for fennel (*faniculum*). Gerard describes both the common and the sweet fennel (*F. vulgare*, and *F. dulce*), but says of the latter that it does not thrive in our country. Hence it was known as Italian fennel. It was credited with many virtues.

"Rocombole" is evidently rocambole, or mountain garlic (*Allium scorodoprasum*) of which Gerard says that "as it partakes of the temper, so also of the vertue of garlicke." "Those that worke in the mines of Germany affirme," he adds, "that they find this root very powerful in defending them against the assaults of impure spirits or divels, which often in such places are troublesome unto them."

"Tragopogon" is the name of a genus which includes two other of Mr. Sala's "saladerings," namely "salsafies," and scorzonera. Of the former of these, *Tragopogon pratensis*, or, as Gerard calls it, *T. luteum** (goat's beard), our herbalist speaks in great praise. The roots, he says, "boiled in water untill they be tender, and buttered as parsneps and carrots, are a most pleasant and wholesome meate, in delicate taste far surpassing either parsnep or carrot." This is the plant which country people call "Go to bed at noon," from its habit of closing its petals towards the middle of the day, and must be distinguished from another to which, as well as to this, Lyte gives the name of goat's beard, namely, our meadow-sweet. Of the other tragopogon (*T. hispanica*), Lyte says: "Scorzonera is thought to be marvellous good against the bytings of vipers and snakes and other venemous beastes." He calls it "bucke's beard." "Scorzonera" has the same signification as the herb's old Latin name, *viperinum*. Of the other herbs mentioned by Mr. Sala, burnet, tansy, borecole, chervil, and perslane, or purslane, are well known; "Cardoums" is better known as cardoon (Fr. *chardon*). The name refers, of course, to the character of the plant, that of a thistle. Lyte and Gerard call it the prickly or thistle artichoke, and commend it highly, in common with the true artichoke, as a vegetable. Lyte says, "the first springes or tender impes," sodden in good broth with butter, have a singular efficacy in exciting the love passion. Other thistles, not included in Mr. Sala's list, were formerly much esteemed as pot-herbs, as were (and, indeed, still are) nettles, of which I have in my youth frequently been forced to partake, both in broth and as a substitute for "greens." They are supposed to act as a "spring medicine." Primroses and cowlips may also be mentioned in this connexion, a fact which has been profanely said to account for Lord Beaconsfield's fondness for the primrose. Lyte says they are "dayly used amongst other pot herbes." Cowslips are still much used for making "tea."

One of Mr. Sala's "salads," monksbeard, I have not been able to identify. C. C. B.

* "In French, *Barbe de bouc*, and *salsify*" (Gerard).

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM BELLS. (See 8th S. vi. 300.)—In your review of the recently issued volume of the 'Gentleman's Magazine Library.—Ecclesiology,' you state that there is not any work devoted to the bells of Northumberland and Durham. Permit me to inform the reviewer that notes by myself have appeared in the *Proceedings* (vols. ii.-v.) of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, of which I am the editor and one of the secretaries, not only of all the church bells in the two counties, but of the communion plate. These notes were made use of by Mr. Boyle, with my consent, in his 'Guide to Durham,' and such consent acknowledged in the preface to the said work. ROBT. BLAIR.

ARABELLA: ANNABELLA.—I think it will be generally agreed that the above two names have not as yet received any satisfactory explanation. I venture to suggest that they may both find their origin, by the simple change of a liquid, in an early woman's name, Amabilla, occurring in the 'Liber Vitæ' of Durham. This is evidently from the Lat. *amabilis*, so that three names, Arabella, Annabella, and Mabel, may all be referred to one common origin. ROBERT FERGUSON.

CARDINALS, ARCHPRIESTS, AND LORD RECTORS IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—It is perhaps worth record in 'N. & Q.' that there are at this moment cardinals in the Church of England. The Rev. J. E. Vaux says that two of the twelve minor canons

of St. Paul's Cathedral are chosen as cardinals by the Dean and Chapter, their office being to notice absence or neglect on the part of the choir, and to render an account to the Dean and Chapter; and it is decreed that, by way of recompense for their "manifold labours, they shall receive certain offerings of the faithful, and also a larger portion of bread and beer." They are officially known as "Cardinales Chori," and the present junior cardinal is that valued contributor to 'N. & Q.,' Dr. Sparrow Simpson ('Church Folk-lore,' 1894, p. 182). The Rev. R. N. Jackson, Vicar of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, is Lord Rector of Sudeley, and says he believes there are five other lord rectors in England (*ibid.*, p. 181). Can a list of these lord rectors be given, and the origin of their distinguishing title? The Rev. F. W. Taylor, Rector of East and West Ogwell, is Archpriest of Haccombe, and has heard there is another archpriest somewhere in England, but he does not know where. He is exempt from any but archiepiscopal jurisdiction, is entitled to wear lawn sleeves, and may, by right, sit next to the bishop (*ibid.*, p. 182). What is the history of this dignity; and who is the other archpriest, or others if there be more than one? JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

ILLEGITIMACY.—Parish register of Birling, Kent, Oct. 6, 1605:—

"Richard, the base born child of Jane Jacquet, was baptised, being forciblie driven to our pyshe by the women of Rairshe to be delivered in the streat whose habitation was last in Rairshe whose names we have subscribed, viz., Walsingham's wyffe, Wm. Casier's wyff, Busshope's wyf, Merice's wyf, Cuthberd's wyf, Jesobe's wyf, Johann Knoller who kept the land's end untill it was far in the night, and they sent for a middwyfe, whom they assisted untill she was delivered in the street and then dep'ted, leaving her all alone most barbarouse and contrarie to humanitie and nature under an ellmen tree."

On the fly-leaf at the end of "book iv." of the Bishop of London's marriage allegations is written:

"William Ewins and Kather his wife in Sething lane all hall. Barking confesse yt—Jane Wright unmarried d'd (delivered) of child begotten by Paul Tyler a body maker of leather in bere lane over against the kinges head d'd on Satterday at night last the Judge monished them not to suffer the woman to dep't before she appeare to receyve her penaunce."—Period? *circ.* 1610.

Leicester transcripts, Markfield parish, 1634:—

"Repentance y^e^ base daughter of Alice Brickwood \bap^t^ y^e^ 29th of June."

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

BARGE. (See 'American Vehicle,' 8th S. v. 246.)—About the year 1830, General Ker used to say to my mother, when he intended to drive to any part of the town in a hackney coach, "Now let us hail a *barge*." Probably this was an old recollection of the days when the silver Thames was still lovely—when its pictured water-way was skimmed by wherry and barge to the joy of royal Westminster and the grimmer City.

C. A. WARD.

Chingford Hatch, E.

"PHOTOGRAM."—An attempt is being made to introduce this word to our language as indicating what we at present call "a photograph." The idea is that *photogram* should be the noun and *photograph* the verb, as in the case of *telegram* and *telegraph*. A photographic magazine is now issued entitled the *Photogram*, and amateur photographers are advised to consistently use the word. It will be interesting to see if the new word "takes on."

W. E. WILSON.

THE THIRD LARGEST ISLAND IN THE WORLD.—This expression has been applied in the daily papers lately to Madagascar, which is described as such in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 'Chambers's Encyclopædia,' and probably other dictionaries. In the comparison Australia must, of course, be understood to be excepted, for New Guinea and Borneo are both somewhat larger than Madagascar, the area of which is about 230,000 square miles. There is a remarkable slip in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' in speaking of the size of Borneo, which it says "is estimated by Melvill von Carnbee at 12,745 square miles." Under "New Guinea" it gives the area of that island as 306,000 square miles; and in a note states that that of Borneo is about 286,000 square miles. Thinking it would be interesting to trace the source of the error previously mentioned, giving the area at less than the twentieth part of its true value, I turned to the eighth edition, and there found that the area calculated by Baron Melvill is stated to be 12,745 geographical square leagues. If this be correct the league used must be between four and five English miles in length. Chambers gives the area of Borneo as about 284,000 square miles, or nearly a tenth part less than that of New Guinea, whilst Madagascar is considerably smaller than either.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

"HUCKSHINS."—This is explained in Elworthy's 'Somersetshire Word-book' as "the hock-shins; under side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee"; with a quotation from the 'Exmoor Scolding.' Halliwell also gives *hucksheens*, from the same. Please note that this is "folk-etymology." The real sense is not "hock-shins," but "hock-sinews," as any one may see by consulting Stratmann, *s.v.* "hoh." The verb *to hox* (Halliwell) is merely a truncated form of to *hock-sinew*.

WALTER W. SKEAT.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.—To the many persons who, like myself, value the deeply interesting and important reports of this Commission it will be a matter for satisfaction that Part II.

of the Seventh Report, which has been so long unprocurable, has now been reprinted. Would it be too much to hope that other parts at present out of print might be similarly reproduced? I allude more particularly to Part I. of the Cecil MSS. and to Parts I. and V. of the Tenth Report, all of which were exhausted at a very early date after their issue. The first part on the MSS. of the Marquis of Salisbury must have been sold out almost before publication. I made the usual attempt to procure a copy immediately after the announcement of its issue, but was told that the whole number had been disposed of. In the case of so valuable a collection it is particularly irritating to miss the first part. W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.—Was it usual in the last century to take civilians of eminent abilities in engineering into the service, and to bestow high military rank upon them? I ask, because Benjamin Robins, whose name has been so prominently brought forward in the question of the authorship of 'Anson's Voyage,' is sometimes styled "Major," sometimes "Colonel" Robins, though it does not appear that he was brought up to a military life. He was employed at Bergen-op-Zoom, and afterwards made Engineer General of the East India Company, but died within a year of his appointment. E. L. H. TEW, M.A.

Hornsea Vicarage, East Yorks.

CAPT. FRANCIS LIGHT.—I should be glad of assistance regarding the pedigree of Capt. Francis Light, the first Governor of Penang and founder of the settlement. He, the inscription on his tomb states, was "born in Suffolk," and died at Penang in 1794, aged considerably over forty. His son, Col. Wm. Light (see 'Dictionary of National Biography,' vol. xxxiii.), is said to have married, first, "an Irish lady," and secondly, the daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Do any of the readers of 'N. & Q.' know anything of the latter lady, who was probably one of the three daughters of Charles, third Duke of Richmond, by Mrs. Bennett, whom he was reported to have married? Another Miss Bennett married her cousin Capt. Napier, R.N., a son of Lady Sarah Lennox. I may say that Col. William Light died, Surveyor General of South Australia, in 1838.

T. T. K.

'CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE': 'OXFORD JOURNAL.'—I shall feel obliged if any of your readers will be good enough to inform me in what library are preserved files of the *Cambridge Chronicle* newspaper before 1811, and of the *Oxford Journal* before 1820. I am aware that the British Museum has files of the latter journal between 1753 and 1765.

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

5, Therapia Road, Honor Oak, S.E.

ROMAN EMPEROR.—Of which Roman emperor (not Diocletian) did Gibbon say that "he put an interval between life and death,"—meaning, I suppose, that he abdicated and went into a monastery?

E. S.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.—Can any reader give me the parentage of Sir Thomas Smith, Master of Requests and Latin Secretary to James I.? He died at Peterborough House, Fulham, Nov. 28, 1609, and lies buried in Fulham Church. About this period there were two or three Sir Thomas Smiths, who have been much confused. My old friend and your late correspondent MR. J. J. STOCKEN took much trouble to investigate this matter. Only shortly before his death he wrote me a letter in which he expressed his conviction that my Fulham Smith would turn out to be the illegitimate son of Sir Thomas Smith, Elizabeth's Latin Secretary. The arms, however, are different. Smith must have been about sixty-four at his death in 1609; but I believe the date of his birth is unknown. Can any one say?

CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

ANTONIO VIEIRA.—I should like to know if in any English book or State Paper of the time there is a notice of the visit that Padre Antonio Vieira, the celebrated Portuguese Jesuit, paid to England in 1647. ED. PRADO.

194, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

"HARP OF THE NORTH."—I should be grateful to any competent critic who could explain some of the opening lines in Scott's 'Lady of the Lake.' 1. Who was St. Fillan? 2. Where is, or was, the spring? 3. Why is a wych-elm said to shade it? 4. Why was the "Harp of the North" hung up there, rather than in any other place? The whole Introduction is rather confused, the harp being alternately described as taken down and played on by the Minstrel, and invoked by him as sounding by some invisible force. JAYDEE.

JOHN EVANS died at Exeter in 1788. He describes himself in his will as "gentleman and esquire," and had property in the parish of St. Mary Arches in that city. His wife, whose maiden name is believed to have been Sainthill, predeceased him. Sainthill is an old Devonshire name, and may be found in 'A View of Devonshire in 1630,' by Thomas Westcote; but I have been unable to find any later mention of it. Any information about this gentleman and his wife, or any suggestion as to how to set about acquiring it, would

be gratefully received. One of his daughters married a Mr. Richard Langdon, Mus.Bac., who died at Exeter in 1804. Another married a Mr. Henry Smith, also of Exeter, and died in 1832.

F. M. EVANS.

46, Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

THE PARENTAGE OF THE REV. THOS. LAWSON, 1630-90.—Is there anything known of the parents of the Rev. Thos. Lawson, the botanist, afterwards the Quaker? I know what particulars there are in the 'Westmorland Note-Book' and the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' article, and have seen most of the books mentioned in the notice of Lawson in Britten and Boulger's 'Index.' Is there any proof that he was educated at Cambridge? He does not seem to have had a degree, although in orders at twenty-one.

LISTER PETTY.

Ulverston.

"A YORKSHIRE WAREHOUSE."—Was this a synonym for a cheating shop? It would seem so from the following dialogue in 'Dr. Last in his Chariot,' Act I.:—

"*Prudence.* One would rather choose to go to a regular physician than to a quack.

"*Adlecon'd.* And why so, my dainty adviser?

"*Prudence.* For the same reason that, if I wanted a pair of shoes, I would rather go to an established shoemaker, than lay out my money at a Yorkshire warehouse.'

I do not know the date of this three-act play, which was adapted from Molière, and trimmed up by Foote.

JAMES HOOPER.

['Dr. Last in his Chariot' is by Isaac Bickerstaffe, who in one scene was aided by Foote. It was produced at the Haymarket in the summer of 1769, with Foote as Ailwou'd, Weston as Dr. Last, and Bannister as Wag, was acted six times, and was revived at Covent Garden, April 26, 1779. It was printed in 8vo. 1769.]

SARAH WILSON.—On p. 66 of vol. ii. of Dr. Doran's 'Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover' is an account of a thief and adventuress named Sarah Wilson, who stole Queen Charlotte's jewels, was transported to America, and there masqueraded as the Princess Matilda, sister of the Queen, in 1771. I wish to learn further of her career. Where can I find an account of her trial and sentence? From what source did Dr. Doran obtain his information about her? Any details, in print or manuscript, of this clever female rogue will be gratefully received by

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

Brooklyn, U.S.

VICTOR HUGO: DREAMS.—Victor Hugo, in 'Les Misérables,' partie iv. livre viii. chap. vi., says that those two prettiest of lovers—hardly excepting Romeo and Juliet—Marius and Cosette, "étaient convenus de ne jamais dormir sans rêver l'un de l'autre, et ils s'étaient tenu parole. Il possédait donc tous les rêves de Cosette." Victor Hugo—"Victor in Drama, Victor in Romance"—must certainly know better than I do; but I cannot help a *soupçon* of doubt if this is possible. Has our own mighty poet,—

> On whose forehead climb
> The crowns o' the world,—

who says that "we are such stuff as dreams are made of," such an idea in any of his plays or poems? It is undoubtedly a very pretty fancy; but is it more than a fancy? Moultrie, in his tender and beautiful little poem, 'Forget Thee?' says, "If to dream by night and muse on thee by day"; but Moultrie, as I understand him, means that his dreams would probably and very naturally turn on his lady-love, not that they would necessarily do so, or that he, by an act of volition, could compel them to do so. Perhaps, as there are exceptions to all rules, Victor Hugo was speaking from his own experience, and when he wrote the foregoing words he may have been thinking of his own Cosette—Adèle Foucher.

What do your readers—those of them who are not afraid of being dubbed, like Hamlet, "John-a-dreams"—say on this oneirological question?

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

BLOODY BUSH EDGE.—In Northumberland, a little east of the Cheviot range, and four miles south of Cheviot Hill, there is a hill called Bloody Bush Edge. Why is it so called?

CELER ET AUDAX.

SETTING WATER AT THE DOOR.—Under the date of 1652 there appears in the town accounts of Uttoxeter a public notice to the inhabitants, to "set water at every door." No reason is stated. Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' suggest one?

C. A. WHITE.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.—My neighbour, Lady Jane van Koghnet, of Tittenhanger, has a portrait of William Freeman, D.D., who married Catherine Blount, heiress of that estate. His plain bands are the only apparent mark of his clerical character, his coat being of a light blue plush or velvet. I know that at some time the clergy allowed themselves much liberty in the adoption of lay dress for daily wear when not engaged in their sacred office; and the object of my query is to learn whether that was the case in 1730, the date of the portrait.

HENRY H. GIBBS.

Aldenham.

'MOODS AND TENSES.'—Some years ago a *jeu d'esprit* called 'Moods and Tenses' was recited at a public entertainment. Can you tell me where a copy of this is to be procured? S. J. W.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE, P.R.A.—In 1779 Prince Hoare, residing in Bath, was commissioned to paint a portrait of Lawrence, then ten years old. The subscribers to this picture were principally the clergy and heads of the colleges of Oxford—

Lawrence's first patrons. This portrait was engraved by J. K. Sherwin. I shall be much obliged to any reader of 'N. & Q.' who will inform me where I can obtain a copy of this engraving, my search through the national collections as well as the principal printsellers' in London having proved unsuccessful.

HAROLD MALET, Colonel.

12, Egerton Gardens, S.W.

INVENTORIES OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Auction catalogue of an innkeeper's furniture, &c., Staines, Middlesex, 1801:—

Three pickle leaves.—Leaf-shaped pickle-dishes?
A footman.—Cp. dumb-waiter.
Four scallops.—Baking-tins so shaped?
Two cookholds.
A pot horse.—Frame for holding pots.
A cheese waggon.—Wheeled cheese-dish.
A bottling boot.
A rip.—Whetstone?
A coach setter.
A piggen.
A quilting frame.
A muller.—To mull wine.
A bettel.—Beetle, club.

Auction catalogue of the furniture, &c., of a farmer, Castlemorton, Worcestershire, 1819:—

A kerf.
Fillers' gears.—Shaft-horse harness.
Cider hairs.—Hair sieves.
Cart with wreathes.—Top bars.
Black poles.
Bonnet.—Cover for fire?
Spit with cookhold.
Iron streak fender.—Extending?
Blood stick.
Pipe rings.—Cp. pipe-rack.
Chair with seg seats.—Sedge, rush.
Flour searce.—Sieve.
Milk skeel.—Tub or trough.
Cheese vats, hoops and shuters.
Cheese cowl, ladder and tram.
Pail, gawn, and bench.
Bucking tub.—Washing.
Maslin kettle.
Iron maid.—Frame of baking stone.
Carrying cowl.
An Upton chair.

I shall be glad of explanations. W. C. B.

REV. J. C. EUSTACE.—Did the Rev. J. C. Eustace, the author of the well-known 'Classical Tour through Italy,' publish a quarto epic poem? Miss Mitford, in a letter dated June 18, 1814, speaks of such a thing being in preparation. See 'Life of Mary Russell Mitford,' ed. by A. G. L'Estrange, i. 277. K. P. D. E.

MARY DE BOHUN.—Where was she buried? Sandford says that she "was interred in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, which place King Henry, out of a sincere affection to the memory of her his beloved wife, made choice of for his interment." Miss Strickland (in a footnote to 'Katherine de Valois,' vol. iii.) wrote: "Henry V.'s mother was buried within King's College, Leicester. He paid for a likeness of her to be placed over her tomb.—Pell Rolls." The Duchess of Lancaster, who died the same year (1394) as the Countess of Derby, was buried at Leicester; but was the last-named lady entombed there also? I should be much obliged by an early reply. H. G. GRIFFINHOOFE.

34, St. Petersburg Place, W.

Replies.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

(8th S. vi. 209.)

There is a portrait of "Charles second Duke of Orleans of the Valois line. Wounded at Agincourt, 1415; remained a prisoner in England for twenty-five years. Born 1391, died 1465," in the *Illustrated London News*, Sept. 15, p. 347. He was brother to the king, Charles VI.

The circumstances of his release in 1441 were these:—

"Notwithstanding the former warlike enterprises on both sides, there were some overtures of peace made, and at length accepted, for all parties were almost weary of the war. Some propositions as to time and place were made the last year, which being agreed upon to be at Callis (for the English would not consent to any other place): in the beginning of this spring deputies met there on both sides. For King Henry appeared the Cardinals of York and Winchester, the Duke of Exeter, and several other noble personages, bringing with them Charles, Duke of Orleans, who had been twenty-five years a prisoner in England, that he might be a means to settle a peace and procure his own deliverance..... After these matters of public concern were ended, the freedom of the Duke of Orleans was next treated of, and it was agreed that he should be released from his captivity for 400,000 crowns; but because the money was not ready, and the English would not depend upon promises he was still kept prisoner till the money could be provided. The reason why the English detained him so long a prisoner was partly to oblige the Duke of Burgundy and partly to weaken the French king's interests."

At last the Duke of Burgundy,—

"that he might lay an obligation on him to forget al grudges, shewed a great zeal for him; and having obtained a promise of him to marry the lady Mary, daughter of Adolph, Duke of Cleve, himself paid down the whole sum for his ransom."—Kennet's 'Complete History of England,' 1706, vol. i. p. 388.

ED. MARSHALL.

The Duke of Orleans, taken prisoner at Agincourt, was son of the Duke murdered by the Duke of Burgundy in 1407, and grandson of Charles V. of France.

He married in 1409 Isabella of France, known as "the little Queen," being the maiden widow of Richard II., but she died in the following year on the birth of a daughter. He bewailed her loss passionately, and being rescued from death on the

field of Agincourt by the English squire, Richard Waller, of Groombridge, was left in charge of his captor and preserver, but, Miss Strickland says, was afterwards removed to the Tower of London, where he soothed his captivity by writing most touching and graceful poems to the memory of his wife, as also on other subjects. He was as true a poet as his fellow captive, James I. of Scotland. It has been supposed that he was detained prisoner by Henry V. for having married the little Queen, to whom Henry himself had been deeply attached; but the obvious reason seems to have been his nearness to the throne of France; Henry fearing his claims, in the event of the Dauphin's death, interfering with his own and those of his infant son Henry VI.

The Duke of Orleans, on his return to France, married again, and became father of Louis, Duke of Orleans, afterwards Louis XII.

CHARLOTTE G. BOGER.

Vicarage, Chart Sutton.

The Duke of Orleans who was taken prisoner at Agincourt, and detained in captivity in England during the long period of twenty-five years, was Charles, eldest son and successor of Louis, Duke of Orleans, a younger brother of Charles VI., King of France. This Charles, Duke of Orleans, was the father of Louis XII.

Is it not probable that the great length of his captivity is to be ascribed to inability to raise the sum demanded as his ransom? His release was eventually negotiated by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and the ransom fixed at 200,000 crowns, the greater portion of which was furnished by the duke.

Charles is described in 'Biographie Universelle' as "good, humane, charitable, and one of the most virtuous personages of his time." He wrote some poems, which were first printed in 1803 (at Grenoble), and are entitled "Poesies de Charles d'Orléans, père de Louis XII., et oncle de François 1er, rois de France." C. W. CASS.

DE LONGUEVILLE, CONDÉ, CONTI, AND SOISSONS (8th S. vi. 268).—Besides L'Art de Vérifier les Dates' and L'Histoire Généalogique' of Père Anselme, the best works of reference for French royal genealogies, with the additional recommendation that they are brought down to modern times, are Behr's genealogies of European royal houses, published at Munich (I forget the exact German title) and Garnier's 'Tableaux Généalogiques de la France.' This work, however, omits the house of Orléans-Longueville, which will be found in full in Behr's work. For the houses of Condé and Conti, or any other branch of the great house of Bourbon, there is no better work than the admirable 'Généalogie de la Maison de Bourbon,' by L. Dussieux (Paris, Lecoffre Fils et Cie., second edition, 1872), in which the minutest details are given, and which is published in the most portable and handy form. There is no modern work of its kind to approach it.

There is so little to be said about the issue of Louis François, Prince de Conty, who died in 1776, that I can give it here. He married at Versailles, Jan. 22, 1722, Louise Diane d'Orléans, daughter of the Regent, who died at Issy, near Paris, Sept. 26, 1736, having had an only child, Louis-François-Joseph, Prince de Conty, born Sept. 1, 1734, at Paris, who died March 10, 1814, at Barcelona, without issue by his wife Maria Fortunata d'Este, daughter of Francesco-Maria, Duke of Modena, by Charlotte Aglaé d'Orléans.

Louis-François, Prince de Conty, had, besides, two natural sons. (1) François Claude Fauste de Bourbon, called at first Marquis de Removille, and since 1815 Marquis de Bourbon-Conty. He was born March 21, 1771, and died unmarried June 8, 1833. (2) Marie François Félix de Bourbon, called at first Le Chevalier de Bourbon-Hattonville, and since 1815 Le Chevalier de Bourbon-Conty, born Sept. 22, 1772, married April 20, 1828, Herminie de Verteillac, by whom he had no issue, and who remarried the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Doudeauville. He died June 6, 1840.

Louis-François-Joseph, last Prince de Conty, had also two natural sons, Louis-François, Chevalier de Vauréal, who died in August, 1785, and M. de Vénicourt, who embraced republican opinions, changed his name to Gatayes, and was father of Léon Gatayes, the celebrated *littérateur* and harpist. De Vénicourt is not registered in M. Dussieux's work, but an interesting memorial account of Léon Gatayes was written by his friend Alph. Karr in the *Figaro* at the time of his death.

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM.

The Longuevilles may be found in Anderson's 'Royal Genealogies.' Their legitimate line became extinct, as D. M. says, in 1672. There was, however, an illegitimate branch of Rothelin, which lasted till 1764. Lord Ashburton's 'Memoirs of the Royal House of France,' 1825, gives very full pedigrees of all legitimate branches. Of those inquired for in D. M.'s second paragraph, Conti and Soissons had expired before the date of this book, and Condé also expired in 1830, at the death of the father of the prince murdered by Napoleon.

C. F. S. WARREN, M.A.

Longford, Coventry.

D. M. will find the information he requires in Lesage's 'Atlas Historique, Généalogique,' &c., the latest edition of which was, I believe, published by Leclerc, Paris, 1826. J. F. FRY.

Upton, Didcot, Berks.

Your correspondent D. M. will, I think, find the information he requires in the 'Dictionnaire

de la Noblesse,' by De la Chenaye Desbois and Badier, under the headings of "Longueville," "Orleans," and "Dunois." He will find a list of all books giving pedigrees of the various branches of the French royal family in Guigard's 'Bibliothèque Héraldique de la France,' Paris, 1861, 8vo.

H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

Hyde Park Court, S.W.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY (8th S. iii. 367).—What authority Roscher had for the statement concerning which E. G. F. asks, I cannot say. But Sir William Petty did, in fact, publish a book, dedicated to the king, with the following title:—

Two | Essays | in | Political Arithmetick, | Concerning the | People, Housing, Hospitals, &c. | of | London and Paris. | By Sir William Petty, | Fellow of the Royal Society. | Qui sciret Regibus uti | Fastideret olus. | London, | Printed for J. Lloyd in the Middle Exchange | next Salisbury-House. 1687. | Collation: 1 l., recto blank, verso imprimatur, 26 Aug. 1686; title as above, verso blank, 1 l.; epistle dedicatory, 1 l.; text, pp. 1–21, p. 22 blank; memorandum, 1 l. The leaf bearing the imprimatur is signature [A], p. 1 is A 4, in 8vo.

Will E. G. F. kindly send me the exact German title of the *Leipsic Magazine of History and Philosophy*? I cannot identify it from the translation. The article on Petty I do not find cited by Rascher in his 'Zur Geschichte der englischen Volkswirthschaftslehre im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert' ('Abhandlungen der k. sächs. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,' 3 Bd., 1857), and it may contain matter not reprinted in Rascher's contribution 'Zur Geschichte.' CHARLES H. HULL.

Ithaca, New York.

MAORILAND AND FERNANDO DE QUER (8th S. v. 349, 414).—Most of us in New Zealand believe that this country was visited by Europeans long before Tasman anchored in Cook Straits. Bartholomew Diaz in 1486, Vasco Nunez de Bilboa in 1513, and later Magellan, are said to have been here. In 1643 a book was published, dedicated to Pope Alexander VII., entitled "Memoirs relative to the establishment of a Christian Mission in the third world, otherwise called the South Land, by an ecclesiastic, a descendant from the natives of this same land." These memoirs recommended to His Holiness "the case of the poor miserable Australians who had groaned for so many ages under the tyranny of Satan." It appears that early in the sixteenth century some French merchants equipped a ship to prosecute a voyage to the East Indies. She departed from Harfleur in June, 1503, under the command of Sieur de Gonneville. The writer of the memoirs, the Abbé J. Paulmer, describes the vessel meeting storms near the Cape of Good Hope, which drove it into an unknown sea, where they met birds which appeared to come from and return towards the south, which made them conclude that there was land in that direction, and steering south they came to a great country not much out of the direct route to the East Indies. In the 'Histoire Abrégé de la Mer de Sud,' the author, the Abbé de la Borde, sets forth the theory that De Gonneville had touched New Zealand. Juan Fernandez, in 1576, is stated to have sailed some six weeks to the south-west from South America, and discovered some brown men, wearing cloth garments, on a fertile shore in the Pacific. An Admiralty chart of the Indian Ocean of 1827 bears the following note: "New Zealand discovered and named by Tasman in 1642, but whose eastern coast was known to the Portuguese about 1550"; and against Cook Straits are placed the words, "Gulf of Portuguese, 1550." This and more will be found in Brett's 'Early History of New Zealand.'

MONTAGUE MOSLEY.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

ANIMALS EMPLOYED AS THIEVES AND BURGLARS (8th S. v. 366; vi. 46).—May I be permitted to quote the following from my article on 'Wig-Wearing' in this month's *Good Words*?—

"When periwigs were so costly it is not surprising to find that a little underhand trade therein should have flourished. A common practice was for a burly knave dressed as a butcher, with a tray upon his head, to jostle against a fop as he passed him in the street, when a little boy, or sometimes a dog, in the tray where the meat ought to have been, and, who, of course, had been well trained for the purpose, would pluck the periwig from the crown of the gallant ere that worthy had recovered his equilibrium. Upon which nefarious process Gay has the following lines:—

Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn,
High on the shoulder, in a basket borne,
Lurks the slight boy, whose hand to rapine bred
Plucks off the curling honours of thy head."

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

DR. GREENHILL (8th S. vi. 260).—For the sake of complete accuracy, please correct date of his birth, which should be Jan. 1, 1814.

E. H. MARSHALL, M.A.

ALFRED CLUB (8th S. vi. 208).—This club was instituted in 1808, in Albemarle Street, and amalgamated with the Oriental Club, in Hanover Square, in 1855. See 'Clubs and Club Life in London,' by John Timbs, pp. 202 and 204.

A. C. W.

On reference to Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' I find that the Alfred Club existed 1808–1851. Possibly the secretary of the Oriental Club may be in a position to answer the latter part of MR. BURTON'S query. CELER ET AUDAX.

OLD LONDON STREET TABLETS (8th S. v. 1, 41, 174, 316, 449; vi. 94, 278).—Referring to COL. PRIDEAUX'S note, as a matter of actual historical fact, Upper Street, Islington, never swallowed up the Hedge Row, but High Street did so, somewhere about the time I was born there, fifty-two years

ago. High Street, after annexing Clark's Place and the Hedge Row extended itself as far north as Islington Green, north of which again was Upper Street on the left and the Lower Street (now Essex Road) on the right. In more modern days, Upper Street has been extended towards the Angel as far as Liverpool Road (the back road of the old days).

HARRY HEMS.

Fair Park, Exeter.

"JYMIAMS" (8th S. vi. 5).—The suggestion of your correspondent that this word should be written *jim-jams* has been anticipated, for Nares's 'Glossary' has *jim-jam*, and quotes the passage given by your correspondent. *Jim-jam* is given also in Mr. H. B. Wheatley's 'Dictionary of Reduplicated Words,' with this quotation:—

> These be as knappishe knackes,
> As ever man made
> For jaulls and for iackes,
> A jymiam for a iade.
> 'Ymage of Ypocrisy,' attributed to Skelton ('Works,' vol. ii. p. 446).

In Bartlett's 'Dictionary of Americanisms' *jim-jams* is said to be used in Kentucky for *delirium tremens*.

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

Halliwell duly notes the word, and adds that in 'P. Parv.,' p. 247, it is "absurdly spelt *jym jam*." The 'Century Dictionary' has the latter form, and also *jimjam*, both in the sense of knick-knack. It is not necessary to say that *i* often takes the place of *j*. In 'Pierce Penniless,' only a few pages further on than that on which *jymiam* occurs, is the following:—

"Suppose I love a man's wife.....and cannot *enioy* her for his iealous ouerlooking, phisicke, or, rather, the art of murther (as it may be vsed) will lend one a medicine, which shall make him away in nature of that disease he is most *subiect* to."—P. 34.

The italics are mine.

PAUL BIERLEY.

This is certainly a reduplicated word, *jym*=*gim*, *gimp*, meaning neat or well dressed. A *gimcrack* or *jimcrack* was a smart boy, one neat or spruce; hence the modern meaning of a pretty thing, a toy. *Gimmal* or *gimbal* and *jimmy* or *jimmy* are wholly distinct words.

CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

VISITING CARDS (8th S. vi. 67, 116, 196, 272).—Many references to visiting cards will be found in the old plays of a hundred and twenty years ago. In 'The Box Office Challenge' a visiting card, indifferently called a "card" and a "ticket," plays a prominent part. I beg to subjoin a short extract from an article I wrote on this subject in 1891:—

"The use of visiting cards is not quite so modern an institution as is generally imagined. Playing cards, of the origin of which there appears to be much doubt, and a considerable mass of conflicting information, were probably invented somewhere about the year 1390 by one Jaquenire Gringonneur, a printer, of Paris, to amuse and divert the attention of Charles VI., King of France, who was suffering from *ennui* and melancholia. The Chinese, however, claim to have known them many thousands of years ago. But the origin of playing cards is not our concern at present. Their introduction into England is recorded as being 1463, and to this introduction may be indirectly traced the origin of visiting cards. But cards, specially for the purpose of exchanging or leaving, were not in vogue till towards the close of the eighteenth century; ordinary playing cards being used for all ordinary purposes, with name or inquries written thereon. We have proof of this being the custom as far back as the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth, as, some fifty years ago, when a house in Dean Street, Soho, was being repaired, on removing a marble chimney-piece in the front drawing-room, four or five 'visiting' cards were found, one with the name of Isaac Newton on it. The names were all written on the backs of common playing cards. The house in Dean Street was the residence of Hogarth, or his father-in-law. In 'Marriage à la Mode' (plate iv.) this celebrated picture by Hogarth supplies an additional proof of playing cards having done duty as visiting cards and cards of invitation during the middle of the last century. There are several lying on the floor in the right-hand corner of the picture. One is inscribed: 'Count Bassett begs to no how Lade Squader slept last nite.' Soon after this period some particularly ingenious individual hit upon the idea of supplying fantastically hand-written cards to the 'nobility and gentry,' and very elaborate and gorgeous specimens of stationery and caligraphy these same cards were. Then the inevitable evolution set in, and cards soon developed into respectable specimens of the engraver's art, and, though various changes took place in the shapes and sizes, eventually the sensible cards, as used at the present day, soon took a hold on the public, and the neatest and plainest have remained the fashion. But the fantastic and absurd reigned for some considerable time, and stationers vied with each other as to who could produce the most elaborate. The present writer has seen some of the earlier cards quite ten inches long by six inches broad, with lace bordering! For ladies and gentlemen indiscriminately! However, we are not quite so fond of the ridiculous now, and our cards are not outrageous one way or the other."

S. J. A. F.

Gunning, in his 'Reminiscences of Cambridge,' narrates the following amusing anecdote, showing that the use of visiting cards was, about 1785, a comparative rarity in that university. He is speaking of a friend, Joseph Staines Banks, of Trinity Hall, conspicuous for his courteous and refined manners:—

"He always carried cards in his pocket, with his name and college written on them, which was considered over refinement by the generality of students, who, when they made a call, knocked a piece of mortar out of the wall with the key of their room, and with this scrawled their names on the doors of their friends. Some were refined enough to carry a piece of chalk in their pockets."—Vol. i. p. 22.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

"ALGERINE ACT" (8th S. vi. 186).—I do not think this was the exact phrase used by O'Connell in speaking of the statute against public meetings referred to by your correspondent. What

O'Connell does style the statute in question is "Wellington's, or the worse than Algerine Act"; and this expression occurs twice in a letter addressed by him, on Sept. 20, 1830, to a Dublin merchant named O'Brien, who wrote to him for advice on the subject. Algeria was very much in evidence in 1830, the year in which it was annexed by France, after three centuries of Turkish piracy, oppression, and misrule. The application of the phrase was obvious enough, in reference to an enactment which the Liberator and his friends not unnaturally looked on as no less tyrannical than unjust.

OSWALD, O.S.B.

Fort Augustus, N.B.

The following extract may be of interest:—

"*Algerining.*—Prowling about with intent to rob, robbery. 'He goes about algerining and begging,' often said of a tramp. A very curious word. Its derivation from the Algiers pirates is self-evident."—'A Glossary of Words used in the Dialect of Cheshire,' by Egerton Leigh, London and Chester, 1877.

A friend of mine, who lives in Cheshire, tells me that the verb *to algerine* is in common use amongst old people.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

St. Austin's, Warrington.

CHURCH BY THE ROYAL EXCHANGE (8th S. v. 407, 470; vi. 92, 138, 249).—I certainly got into an unaccountable mistake about St. Bartholomew's site. But how curiously fatal this Threadneedle Street, which had four churches, in losing them all, before any others in London were pulled down! First, St. Christopher le Stocks, much of whose parish had been covered by the old Royal Exchange, had the rest thereof covered by the Bank of England. Then, during the rebuilding the Exchange, the two of St. Bartholomew and St. Benet Fink, whose sites are chiefly covered by the Sun Fire Office and Scottish Amicable. Lastly, St. Martin Outwich gave place to the Capital and Counties Bank.

E. L. G.

SIR WM. RAE (1769–1842), LORD ADVOCATE (8th S. vi. 188, 231).—His birth is thus recorded in the *Scots Magazine*, April, 1769, vol. xxxi. p. 223:—

"April 14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Rae, wife of David Rae, Esq.; Advocate, of a son."

The annexed entry records his marriage:—

"Sept. 9. At Edinburgh, William Rae, Esq., Advocate, to Miss Stuart, daughter of Lt.-Col. Stuart, of 63d foot."—*Ibid.*, Sept., 1793, vol. lv. p. 466.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

TUSCULUM UNIVERSITY (8th S. vi. 209, 273).—No doubt many others of your readers besides myself will feel indebted to the graduate of this seat of learning for authentic information as to its history. To me the information is of peculiar interest, because some years ago I received a letter from a person who, after speaking in terms of admiration of a certain article to which my name was appended, generously proposed to "influence" an American university to confer on me the degree of LL.D. My curiosity was aroused, though my ambition lay dormant; and in reply to my note of inquiry my correspondent (Speakman was, I think, his honoured name) informed me that Tusculum was the university which was willing to do me what honour lay in its power. He described himself as its authorized English agent; and finally informed me that the fees would amount to 30*l.*, for which sum I should become entitled to "wear a hood practically undistinguishable from that of the corresponding degrees at our own universities." Perhaps it is hardly needful to say that my name will not be found in the list of its "honorary *alumni*"! Now, will your correspondent add to his favours by giving us this further information? Are these "degrees" still influenced by an English agent? What fees are paid, and to whom? How does the "university" become aware of the merits of the eminent authors whose names appear on its Roll of Fame, and your own p. 273? Do they themselves solicit the "degree"? We are only too well aware that many American bogus associations have found a ready sale for their spurious "degrees" in the United Kingdom; and also how shamefully certain State Legislatures have misused their powers by granting the privilege of conferring degrees to private colleges, and schools of the feeblest type. Tusculum is, very probably, a case in point. Its name does not appear in the list of reputable degree-granting institutions in Mr. Wood's book on 'Degrees, Gowns, and Hoods.' But, in any case, as others may share MR. WARREN'S, and my own, impression that "the University of Tusculum has no strong claim on consideration," its "honorary *alumni*" should surely come forth boldly in defence of their *alma mater*, and remove, if possible, any misapprehension as to the status of a "university" where at least both the air and water are said to be pure!

J. U. D.

MR. WARREN has perhaps been a little too hasty in asserting that this seat of learning has not "any strong claim to consideration" and in referring MR. REYNOLDS to the contribution of MR. W. E. A. AXON on the question as to where Henry Dircks, LL.D., obtained his degree (*vide* 6th S. xii. 477). I again point out that the name of this chartered institution is "Greeneville and Tusculum College," and though MR AXON asserts that Tusculum College is absent from General Eaton's exhaustive report on United States education, if he looks for "Greeneville and Tusculum College," he will assuredly find it, with exhaustive particulars as to the number of students and professors, number of volumes in the library (8,000), value of lands and buildings, &c. I have been informed that the Rev. C. Clemance, B.A.Lond., a London Congre-

gational minister, received the honorary degree of D.D. several years ago.

CHAS. F. FORSHAW, LL.D.

Winder House, Bradford.

5th Regiment (8th S. vi. 247).—Very many interesting particulars respecting this old regiment, and its "honours" from the time it was raised in 1702, will be found in 'N. & Q.,' 4th S. iii. 312; viii. 237; 7th S. xi. 308, 376.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

"HORKEYS" (8th S. vi. 84, 174, 274).—At the last reference we are told that *hawkey* is a mispronunication of *horkey*. It is quite clear, however, that *horkey* is a misspelling of *hawkey*. We must not follow the late spelling of Bloomfield, but the spelling in older books.

The information in Brand really helps us. It is clear that *hawky*, or *hoky*, or *hocky* is an adjectival form, from the substantive *hawk*, *hoke*, *hock*, whatever that may mean. The substantive appears in the compound *hock-cart*, in Herrick's 'Hesperides' and in 'Otia Sacra,' 1648 (Brand). Hence *hockey-cart*, in Salmon's 'Survey'; *hoky* or seed-cake, in Sir Thos. Overbury; and in 'Poor Robin's Almanack' for August, 1676:—

> *Hoacky* is brought home with hallowing
> Boys with plumb-cake the *cart* following.

The real difficulty in this word is to know whether the vowel was originally long or short. If short, which is quite possible, that there may be a connexion with the E. Friesic *hokke*, a set-up heap of corn or turves; Low German (Bremen) *hokke*, a set of four sheaves set up in a small shock, Ger. *hocke*, a heap of corn or hay (Kluge).

The etymological difficulty is very great, so that there is a wide field for talk that cannot easily be shown to be irrelevant. WALTER W. SKEAT.

Various contributors have taken notice of the term *horkey*. There has been mention of Bloomfield's poem. May I refer to the edition with Cruikshank's illustration, Macmillan, 1882. This has an examination of the term by one who was not a professional etymologist, F. C. Burnand. He begins: "Young ladies and gentlemen, do you know what 'the horkey' is? No; probably not. Do you care to know what 'the horkey' is? Yes, you do." ED. MARSHALL.

SURNAMES (8th S. vi. 168, 212).—Will it be possible to collect a perfect list? Surely surnames are endless. I give a few that within the last week I have come across. Trolley, Kettle, Kite, Goldfinch, Only, Herod, Raspberry, Gudgeon. In this neighbourhood are many uncommon names. Would it not be well to classify them?—*e. g.*, Colour: Pink, Blue, Purple, &c. Money: Money, Penny, Halfpenny, Shilling. Fish: Fish, Fisher, Bream(e), Tench, Pike, Salmon, Codling, Gudgeon, Mussel, Sturgeon, Mackrell, Winkle, Cockell. The shortest names I remember are By and Do. All the names given I can vouch for. Norfolk has Bullard, Cornwall Cowlard. WM. VINCENT.

Bella Vue Rise, Norwich.

DR. COYLE, R.C. BISHOP OF RAPHOE (8th S. vi. 227).—Copies of his "Collectanea Sacra; or, Pious Miscellany in Verse and Prose, 2 vols. 8vo., Strabane, 1788, 87," and of another edition of the same work, vol. i. only, 12mo., T. Haydock, Dublin, 1831, are preserved in the British Museum Library. In the same repository is a copy of Dr. Coyle's 'Divine Poem, on the Church of Rome,' 16mo., Dublin (1825?). DANIEL HIPWELL.

"SAWNEY" (8th S. v. 229, 356, 496).—Though it has no bearing on MR. BLACK'S query, perhaps I may be permitted to note that possibly the stage had something to do (in England at least) with the adoption of Sawney as a national type-name. Pepys notes in his 'Diary':—

> "To the King's House, and there saw 'The Tameing of a Shrew,' which hath some very good pieces in it, but generally is but a mean play; and the best part 'Sawny' done by Lucy [Lacy]; and hath not half its life, by reason of the words, I suppose, not being understood, at least by me."—April 9, 1667.

"Sawny the Scot; or, the Tameing of Shrew, a Comedy altered from Shakespear," was written by Mr. John Lacy. This actor's brilliant performance of Teague in Sir R. Howard's 'Committee' did much to establish Teague as an Irish character name. His adaptation of Shakespeare's comedy, and the creation of Sawny, as a Scotch servant of Petruchio, has evidently done for Caledonia what his histrionic abilities did for Hibernia.

W. A. HENDERSON.

Dublin.

ABBAS AMARBARICENSIS (8th S. v. 469; vi. 218).—The mention of the City of Verden (not Werden, which is another place) leaves no doubt that the Abbot of Amorbach, in Bavaria, is the individual inquired about. Dr. Hermann Oesterley, in his 'Histor.-geographisches Woerterbuch des Deutschen Mittelalters' (Gotha, 1883), gives the following spellings of the name of the monastery: Amerbacense in A.D. 810, Amorbachensis in 1011, Amarbach in 1024 and 1112, and Amberbacensis in 1122. According to Ulysse Chevalier's 'Répertoire des sources historiques du Moyen Age' (Montbéliard, 1894), particulars of this ancient house's history were published by J. Gropp in his 'Aetas mille annorum antiquissimi et regalis monasterii B.M.V. in Amorbach ord. S. Benedicti' (Francofurti, 1736, fol.), and by F. J. Mone, in the 'Zeitschrift f. d. Geschichte des Oberrheins' (1850), i. 14-16. For a description of the modern place, see Hildenbrand's 'Amorbach und der oestliche Odenwald' Aschaffenburg, 1882). For

the chartulary of Verden, see Wilhelm von Hodenberg's 'Verdener Geschichtsquellen' (Celle, 1856/7). Amorbach is mentioned at ii. 203.

L. L. K.

"VARSAL WORLD" (8th S. vi. 46).—Halliwell has *varsal*=universal, great, of North-Country usage. The word is also found in the 'Supplementary English Glossary,' where it is said to be "a vulgar corruption of universal." Mr. Davies quotes two examples of its usage, one from Swift's 'Polite Conversation' (Conv. ii.), and another from Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker,' i. 125. In both instances it is used in conjunction with "world."

C. P. HALE.

"KIENDER" (8th S. v. 469; vi. 73).—*Kindy*, with the meaning of *rather*, is used in the Isle of Wight, as in the expression, "I sims *kindy* queer this mornen." Cf. Mr. W. H. Long's 'Dictionary of the Isle of Wight Dialect.'

F. C. BIRKBECK TERRY.

WAFFERER OR WAFERER (8th S. vi. 187).—By *Bedfordshire Notes and Queries*, iii. 184, Anne Waferer, wife of Thomas Turner, who died Feb. 8, 1617, was the daughter of Thomas (not Adam) Waferer, of London.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

MILLICENT DE LOUVAIN (8th S. v. 509; vi. 217).—Baldwin II. of Jerusalem, Count of Hainault, married, 1084, Ide, or Alix, daughter of Henry II., Count of Louvain, leaving issue five sons and three daughters. She died 1139.

(1) Baldwin III., his successor, (2) Arnoul, (3) Louis, (4) Simon, (5) Henry, (1) Ida, married, first, Guy Seigneur de Chievres, second, Thomas de Marle, (2) Richilde married Amauri III. de Montfort, (3) Alix, married Hugh de Rumigny.

Baldwin III. married Yolande de Gueldres, and had two sons and three daughters. He died 1120.

(1) Baldwin IV. le Batisseur, his successor, (2) Gerard, Seigneur of Dodowert, in Gueldres, (1) Gertrude married Roger de Toëni, (2) Richilde married Evrard, Châtelain of Tournai, (3) Alix married Thierry d'Avesnes, ancestor of the Lords of Mortaigne.

From 'L'Art de Vérifier les Dates,' Paris, 1770, p. 634. F. S. V.-W.

Stagbury, Banstead.

FOLK-LORE (8th S. v. 446; vi. 274).—There is a remarkable passage parallel to that quoted from 'A Study in Colour' (Pseudonym Library), p. 108, in Paley's 'Moral and Political Philosophy,' published in 1785. It may be called an analogy of relations, not of resemblance, for colour has nothing to do with the matter:—

"If you should see a flock of pigeons in a field of corn; and if (instead of each picking when and what it liked, taking just as much as it wanted, and no more) you should see ninety and nine of them gathering all they got into a heap; reserving nothing for themselves but the chaff and the refuse; keeping this heap for one, and that the weakest, perhaps the worst, pigeon of the flock; sitting round, and looking on all the winter, whilst this one was devouring, throwing about, and wasting it; and if a pigeon more hardy or hungry than the rest, touched a grain of the hoard, all the others flying instantly upon it, and tearing it to pieces; if you should see this, you would see nothing more than what is every day practised and established among men. Among men, you see the ninety and nine toiling and scraping together a heap of superfluities for one (and this one too, oftentimes the feeblest and worst of the whole set—a child, a woman, a madman, or a fool); getting nothing for themselves all the while, but a little of the coarsest of the provision which their own industry produces; looking quietly on, while they see the fruits of all their labour spent or spoiled; and if one of the number take or touch a particle of the hoard, the others joining against him, and hanging him for the theft."—'Of Property,' bk. iii., part. i., chap. i.

This passage gained for the author the name of Pigeon Paley, and it is said, in consequence of its caustic illustration of the *sic vos non vobis* principle, lost him a bishopric from George III.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

WAR SONGS (8th S. vi. 147, 215).—Italian war songs date, for the most part, from 1848. One of the best known—in Tuscany at any rate—runs as follows:—

Addio, mia bella, addio!
L'armata se ne va.
Se non partissi anch' io
Sarebbe una viltà.

Grandi saranno l' ire
Grande il morir sarà;
Si mora! E' un bel morire
Morir per libertà!

Non è fraterna guerra
La guerra ch' io farò;
Dall' Italiana terra
L'estrana caccero.

This song and the first verse of another that is not so popular may be found, with the accompaniments, in J. Rose's 'Italian Sketches,' 1887. A third cantata, written by M. Mabellini, and called 'Italia,' which evoked much enthusiasm when it was sung at the Pergola in 1847, is also mentioned.

T. P. ARMSTRONG.

THE FUCHSIA (8th S. vi. 165).—Lest some of your readers may conclude that the first introduction of the plant to botanists is described in the interesting cutting from the *Lincoln Herald*, it would be well to note (*vide* Maunder's 'Treasury of Botany') that the fuchsia was first discovered and described by Father Plumier, in his 'Works,' published in 1703. He dedicated it to the memory of Leonard Fuchs (1501–1566).

H. S. MUIR, Surg. Col.

Chester.

A HANDFUL OF QUEER ETYMOLOGIES (8th S. vi. 204, 274).—I am not competent to enter the

etymological lists. But MR. PEACOCK has omitted to state that Humber was the name of the King of the Huns, and that the derivations of the name of the river Humber from him and of Lisbon (Ulyssipo) from Ulysses are not modern, but ancient.

W. C. B.

ST. ANTHONY'S MS. BIBLE (8th S. vi. 285).—During a visit to Rome, in the spring of this year, I held in my hand the Bible to which MR. WALFORD refers, and a very beautiful and most valuable relic it is in every particular. On being informed that the Bible was for sale, I promised to make that fact known in England. On my return to London I wrote to the learned Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, and also sent a description of the Bible to the *Athenæum*. I fear that the authorities at the British Museum have allowed this fine example of mediæval penmanship to escape them, which is the more to be regretted because the volume was in many ways unique, and of rare value. I possess copies of documents bearing upon its authenticity furnished by the best authorities in Italy, and from those documents I submitted translations which appeared in the *Athenæum*, Aug. 11. RICHARD EDGCUMBE.

33, Tedworth Square, S.W.

RICHISSA AND SOPHIA OF DENMARK (8th S. vi. 267).—According to 'L'Art de Vérifier les Dates' the wife of Gerhard V., Count of Holstein (father of Henry II.), was Helen, as given in Anderson, and not Sophia. Eric Gripping (Glipping?), King of Denmark, who died in 1286, married in 1273 Agnes, daughter of John, Margrave of Brandenburg, by whom he had three sons, viz., (1) Eric, who succeeded him, and died Nov. 13, 1319, leaving a daughter Sophia, who became the wife of Conrad, Margrave of Brandenburg; (2) Christopher, who succeeded his brother Eric on the Danish throne; and (3) Waldemar, who died in 1302. Eric Gripping had also a daughter Richissa, who married one Nicholas de Verle, of the House of Mecklenburg. That there was a Richissa, daughter of Eric Gripping, King of Denmark, seems therefore certain, but that she was grandmother of Henry II. of Holstein is not quite so clear. I will endeavour to ascertain if Richissa had a daughter Sophia, and if so, to whom she was married.

C. H.

EVE OF NASEBY (8th S. v. 303, 342, 412; vi. 92).—I am sorry to have to say that the collection of relics of Naseby Fight which so long found a home at Naseby Woolleys was, with other things, sold unreservedly by public auction on Feb. 8, 9, and 10, 1888. A catalogue of this sale now lies before me, and from it I learn that amongst the relics were helmets, spurs, swords, rapiers, horseshoes, spear-heads, stirrups, bones, cannon-balls, bullets, engravings, and a bowl said to have been "hidden in well from soldiers at the battle of Naseby.' Two of the lots deserve special mention. The first of these (94a) is described as a "strong oak table, upon which Oliver Cromwell is said to have dined before the Battle of Naseby." This description is quite erroneous, as I pointed out at the time in *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* (vol. iii., note 433, pp. 66–8). I well remember in my boyhood's days seeing this same table standing in the kitchen of Shuckbrugh House at the time Mr. George Everard lived there, and it is a well-known fact that it is the very table around which the royalist soldiers were seated when they were surprised and butchered by Ireton's advanced guard the night before the battle. The table was eventually removed to "The Woolleys" by Capt. Ashby. It fetched 6*l.* at the sale, and is now in the possession of Lord Clifden. Lot 34 is described simply as a "Large Copper Ball." This ball for nearly seventy years occupied a commanding position on the steeple of Naseby Church, and is mentioned by Carlyle in his 'Cromwell' (vol. i. p. 188). It was held in position by iron rods, and because of its fancied resemblance to the human form was known as "Naseby Old Man." Anent this prodigy I well remember the following rhyme being current in the days of my boyhood:

Naseby Old Man was meant to be a spire,
But Naseby poor farmers could raise him no higher.

An engraving of Naseby Church, showing the "Old Man" in position, was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1793. I may add that the copper ball was sold to Mr. T. Buswell, of Market Harborough, for 5*l.* JOHN T. PAGE.

5, Capel Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.

TITLE OF BARON (ISLAND OF BUTE) (8th S. vi. 168).—For "Brandams," in the extract from an unnamed authority cited by YOUNG GENEALOGIST, must be read *Brandans*. The name has nothing to do with fighting, being derived from St. Brandan, after whom the sound commonly called Kilbrannan Sound, between Kintyre and the island of Arran, is so named. In mediæval Latin this epithet, which was not confined to natives of the island of Bute, but included also those of the Cumbraes and Arran, took the shape of "Brandanni." These facts are given in a 'History of the County of Bute,' by John Eaton Reid (Glasgow, Thos. Murray & Son, 1864), which might usefully be consulted by any one interested in Buteshire family history.

The charter to which YOUNG GENEALOGIST refers is printed by Mr. Reid, *op. cit.*, and should be perused by him. It was issued by James IV. in 1506, and grants the lands therein described in fee farm to the persons named, on the ground that the ancestors of those persons had been so enfeoffed in them, *ab antiquo*, by his predecessors.

The title Baron of Bute was undoubtedly given in the island, in popular speech, to the

representatives of these families, and Mr. Reid mentions particularly the McConochies of Ambrisbeg, of whom he says (*op. cit.*, p. 246) that the then representative was "generally spoken of in Bute as Baron McConochie of Ambrisbeg." Of another family, Glass of Mid Ascog, Mr. Reid says that they may "still be considered as a link between the old Barons of Bute and the present time."

C. H. E. CARMICHAEL.

Imperial Institute, S.W.

LINES ON BISHOP COLENSO (8th S. vi. 128, 177).—When I sent my reply to this query, I said that the lines had appeared in the pages of *Punch*. Since then I have been able to verify my statement, and your correspondent will find them in the issue of *Punch* for March 14, 1863, on p. 112, headed 'The Natal Correspondence':—

My dear Colenso,
With regret,
We hierarchs in conclave met,
Beg you, you most disturbing writer,
To take off your colonial mitre.
This course we press upon you strongly:
Believe me,
Yours most truly,
Lambeth. LONGLEY.

II.

My dear Archbishop,
To resign
That Zulu diocese of mine
And own myself a heathen dark,
Because I 've doubts about Noah's ark,
And feel it right to tell all men so,
Is *not* the course for
Yours,
Kensington. COLENSO.

In *Punch* of April 18, 1863 (p. 157), will be found a second instalment of 'Natal Correspondence,' in which Colenso, Bishop Prince Lee of Manchester, and Archbishop Longley are supposed to take part. J. B. WILSON.

THE RELATIVE STATURE OF MEN AND WOMEN (8th S. vi. 266).—So far as Scotland is concerned, and so far as my own experience goes, extending over thirty years, as I have now to own up to fifty-four, your correspondent is decidedly wrong in stating that the average height of a man was considered to be five feet ten inches. It always was, and still is, five feet eight inches. I think he is wrong also with regard to the average height of the young women of the present day when he says that it is nearer five feet ten inches than five feet eight inches. I know this, at any rate,—that my eldest daughter, a girl of seventeen, is exactly five feet eight inches, and that in travelling about this summer, both in railways and steamers, she was a good deal taller than the average women we met. Of course there were some taller, but few and far between. Your correspondent's mistake in both cases, I think, is taking something very near to top for the average. It has for some time been matter of common remark hereabouts that girls are taller than they used to be; but I never noticed, nor heard it remarked, that the men were smaller, except that they are so relatively, of course, to the girls of the past and the girls of the present. I think, however, if your correspondent took a promenade in Buchanan Street or Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, he would admit that the average young men of the present day are taller than the average of thirty years ago, though the increase in height is not quite so marked as in the young women.

J. B. FLEMING.

Glasgow.

MR. BLENKINSOPP has opened a wide field for observation and comment, which has been neglected by the anthropologists. It is the fact, statisticians and sanitarians notwithstanding, that the streets are filled with stunts and runts. This is really the result of the improvement in medical treatment of the infant population, brought up on the bottle. They survive, but not as the fittest. The big girls seem to be an effort of nature at compensation. Another phenomenon for MR. BLENKINSOPP is that of the wings, or flap ears, which of late years have distinguished the heads of the population. In London much less deformity is to be seen in the streets than sixty or seventy years ago, due to orthopædic processes; but the constitution of the population has not improved. Squinting, once common, has ceased. HYDE CLARKE.

MR. BLENKINSOPP's idea that the men of the present generation are shorter than their fathers is incredible to me. I think the recruiting-sergeant and the anthropometric records will dispel this illusion. That girls are taller is true, I take it, and possibly taller relatively to their brothers.

T. WILSON.

Harpenden.

I doubt if this theory is tenable. All families with tall girls have tall males. Here we could strike an average. The proud father with "sixty feet of daughters" came of a tall family. Then, if females are found to "average six feet high," what is the excess? We know that some ladies measure "five feet nothing"; so, to attain an average of six feet, we want a display of giantesses of seven feet. But where are they to be seen? The late Prof. Faraday knew a tall family, whom he called the Anakim; but each tall sister had a taller brother. LYSART.

TWICE-TOLD TALES (8th S. vi. 184, 294).—As a contributor of nearly twenty years' standing, I may perhaps be permitted to express my sympathy with MR. ALFONZO GARDINER (*ante*, p. 114) in his appeal to older students. Living as many of us do in localities where large libraries are unknown, and under circumstances in which it is impossible to carry about a complete set of 'N. & Q.' as a part

of one's personal baggage, it is certainly dispiriting to find merely a reference given in reply to one's inquiries instead of the information sought. It is, of course, out of the question that 'N. & Q.' should reprint its old numbers for the benefit of the present generation. It often happens, however, that, although a discussion may extend over several pages, the real kernel of the question may be compressed within a very few lines. It would, therefore, be a kind act on the part of contributors who are more favourably situated in regard to access to complete sets than the majority of us are if, while giving all the references on the subject under discussion, they were to "boil down" into a compact residuum the accumulated wisdom to be found in 'N. & Q.' on that particular topic. By this means the interests not only of the special *clientèle* of 'N. & Q.,' but of literary investigators in general, would be efficiently served. MR. E. H. COLEMAN'S reply to the query about 'Cox's Museum' (*ante*, p. 118) will serve as an illustration of my views. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

BERNADOTTE, KING OF SWEDEN (8th S. vi. 248).—'The Court and Camp of Buonaparte,' published by John Murray, 1829 (vol. viii. of "Family Library"), contains a biographical sketch (18 pages) of Bernadotte, King of Sweden.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

ANTHONY HORNECK, D.D. (8th S. vi. 128, 191).—Perhaps the "old guide book" referred to in the query at the first reference is "An Historical Description of Westminster Abbey.....designed chiefly as a guide to strangers.....London..... A. K. Newman and co. Leadenhall Street, 1822."

It contains the following:—

"Dr. Anthony Horneck.—This gentleman was born at Wettenberg, in Zealand, but educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was King's divinity Professor and Chaplain, a Prebendary of this Church, and Preacher at the Savoy; a man, as his inscription declares, of the first rank for learning, holiness of life, and gravity of manners; an indefatigable preacher, and a smooth and florid orator. He died of the stone, Jan. 31, 1696, aged 56."—P. 108.

And,—

"On Dr. Horneck's gravestone is the following inscription in Hebrew:—

All my bones shall say,
Lord, who is like unto thee?"

P.S. p. 194.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"HOLDING MY BACK HAND" (8th S. vi. 228).—A rather invidious meaning is, I should imagine, attached to this expression. The 'Slang Dictionary' has "back-hander," which is, in one sense, explained as "anything done slyly or secretly is said to be done in a back-handed manner." "Holding my back hand" might, therefore, have reference to some contemplated act of an ill character. My first impression was that it was in some way connected with card-swindling, where it might mean the secretion of certain cards, with the idea of cheating one's partners. But, whatever it may indicate, it seems to me to refer to an act of a questionable nature. C. P. HALE.

'SHAKESPEARE'S EARLY DAYS' (8th S. vi. 108, 194).—"D— G." were the reversed initial letters of George Daniel, whose large and famous library, sold at Sotheby's about thirty years ago, secured an unrivalled "record" as to rarities and values of Shakspearian books. He wrote several small pamphlets of plays; but I cannot give details, as my priced catalogue is not accessible till I return home. ESTE.

"D— G.," the editor of Cumberland's 'British Theatre,' was the late George Daniel, of Canonbury, author of 'Merrie England in the Olden Time,' 'The Modern Dunciad,' and other poems; and of three dramatic pieces, viz: 'The Disagreeable Surprise,' 'Doctor Bolus,' and 'Sworn at Highgate,' whose fine library, remarkable for first folio Shakspeares and a collection of black letter ballads, was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's in July, 1864.

WM. DOUGLAS.

1, Brixton Road.

EASTER SEPULCHRES (8th S. vi. 27, 114, 210).—A fine specimen may still be seen in Twywell Church, Northamptonshire. It is sketched on plate v. of Mr. Edwin Bradbury's 'Architectural Sketches in and around Northampton' (August 1894), where it is spoken of as "a very good example." JOHN T. PAGE.

ALBIGENSES (8th S. vi. 248).—Cesarius of Heisterbach, in his gossiping collection of anecdotes ('Dialogus Miraculorum,' ed. 1851, vol. i. p. 302), is the original authority for the statement that the Legate, Arnold of Citeaux, led on the troops at the sack of Beziers, and incited them to massacre the populace by exclaiming, "Kill all! The Lord will know his own!" This credulous monk, writing his stories far away in Germany, is, however, careful enough to say that his version of the siege rests on mere hearsay evidence. His account is totally contradicted by the contemporary historians of the crusade. The *chanson* of Guillem de Tudela, composed in the years 1210–19, states (vv. 440–530) that while the leaders of the crusade were encamped at some distance from Beziers, engaged in negotiations with some of the principal inhabitants as to the best means of saving the Catholic citizens, an unexpected sortie was made by a party of the besieged, which was repulsed by the camp followers in the vicinity. These irregular troops—"li fols ribautz mendics"—repelled the attack, drove back the inhabitants, and, after three hours' hard fighting, wherein they massacred women, children, and clergy indiscriminately, made themselves masters of the place. The Legate and chiefs, who both here and at Carcassone sternly

repressed all acts of pillage, on their arrival on the scene made the conquerors give up their booty. The latter, in revenge and out of spite, then set fire to the town.

This account is confirmed by Pierre des Vaux-Cernai (an eye-witness of most of the events which he records) in his account of the siege (chap. xvi.). He states that 7,000 were slain, and is not likely to have minimized the number. For further details see an article on the Albigenses in the *Dublin Review* of April. R. Twigge, F.S.A.

Armorial Bearings (8th S. iv. 89, 335; v. 36, 136, 238).—D. J., in his interesting communication on this subject, touched a point which we in New Zealand would be glad to see investigated. He said tribes bore armorial devices. I think the Maori tribes do. Their tattoo marks—or those of the chiefs—are, I am inclined to believe, tribal. I remember some years ago being shown by the late Mr. B. Rhodes in Wellington (N.Z.) a deed of sale of land from some Maoris to him. It was dated in the early forties or late thirties, and the Maori chiefs, by way of signature, had drawn their tattoo marks on the deed. The treaty of Waitangi was signed by some of the chiefs with very peculiar marks, decidedly like tattoo marks. Several years ago, in conversation with me in the Maori House attached to the Wellington (N.Z.) Museum, Sir James Hector, noticing the carvings on the figures, suggested that possibly a study of the different tattoo marks of the various tribes might throw much light on the early history of the race. Can any of your readers afford information on this subject? Montague Mosley.

Christchurch, N.Z.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

The Charterhouse, Old and New. By E. P. Eardley Wilmot and E. C. Streatfeild. (Nimmo.)

Unlike most of our accounts of great scholastic establishments, this description of the Charterhouse is written for the most part from a popular point of view. Due attention is paid in the opening chapters to historic and antiquarian detail, and full particulars of the growth of one of the most picturesque and interesting edifices in London are supplied. For the delight of the antiquary, moreover, superb etchings of the Charterhouse itself and of the Charterhouse Schools, Godalming, are given. These, which are by Mr. D. Y. Cameron, R.P.E., add a distinct grace and charm to the volume. It is not, however, while dealing with the fortunes of the Carthusian monastery or the life of Thomas Sutton, the famous founder of the scholastic Charterhouse, that our authors are at their best. It is while depicting the inner life of the school—an aspect not hitherto presented—that they enjoy themselves and are at home. Concerning the cricket (for the due cultivation of which the Charterhouse offered no special facilities) football, and other sports due enthusiasm is shown. The system of fagging is exhibited with all its mild atrocities; and the very "swishing," as the most exemplary form of punishment is locally called, is in these bright pages divested of a portion of its terrors, and seems almost entitled to rank among amusements. Not so is it with Oration Quarters, the cloud hanging over which is not even now entirely dissipated. Concerning old Carthusians there is, as was to be expected, a pleasant chapter, and the shades of Isaac Barrow, Joseph Addison, Richard Steele, and William Makepeace Thackeray are duly summoned to light. The joys of Exeunt Saturday are also sung, and over the delights of the front row of the pit in the theatre the writers grow rhapsodical. So earnest are they that they cannot stop to be accurate, supplying Charles (James) Mathews with an extra *t*, and developing from their inner consciousness a superb Amy Herbert. Ruth Herbert we knew, and Amy Sheridan; but with Amy Herbert history has not concerned herself. In another and more antiquarian piece of information, also concerning theatres, on p. 56, the omission of a comma between the names Coleman and Locke in a passage dealing with Rutland House makes it inaccurate. One of the reasons advanced for the publication of the volume is but too forcible, viz., that "in spite of numerous assertions to the contrary, in spite even of sentimental Parliamentary protection, the old buildings in Charterhouse Square will eventually be compelled to bow [? fall] before the exigencies of Time, and give place to the demands of Trade [with a big T] and Commerce [with a big C]." Even so. Ever the old order giveth place to the new, and only in a few books such as that before us and in a paper such as that in which we write is there time to regret the substitution of stucco for stone and the reduction of most of the fairest cities and capitals of Europe to one level of conventional ugliness.

Sir Philip Sidney, Servant of God. By Anna M. Stoddart. Illustrated by Margaret L. Huggins. (Blackwood & Sons.)

"Ad majorem Dei gloriam" the two gentlewomen who are responsible for this goodly volume might put, like theologians of old, upon their book. It is as the example of a "verray parfit gentil knight," "worthy" and "wys," "and of his port as meke as is a mayde," and an exemplary Christian to boot, that Mrs. Stoddart describes him in a book that aims at no more than giving in simple sequence the episodes of a heroic life, free from "historical and literary digressions." To young people rather than students it is dedicated, in the hope that by setting before them so perfect an exemplar of brave and stainless manhood they may be inspired with a noble emulation. The task is worthy, and is worthily discharged. Mrs. Stoddart writes earnestly and pleasingly, and supplies an animated record. The designs, meanwhile, with which the volume is illustrated add greatly to its interest and value. They consist of four beautiful views of Penshurst in different aspects, and a brilliant portrait of the hero. The head and tail pieces even are works of art, and on the handsome cover are emblazoned the Sidney arms. In its literary criticism the volume, so modestly and unostentatiously put forth, has claims on consideration.

The Pilgrim's Progress. By John Bunyan. Illustrated by W. Strang. (Nimmo.)

Ushered in without a word of comment and with no announcement of editorial supervision, this latest edition of Bunyan's great allegory depends for its attraction upon what may be called external adornments. These, fortunately, are sufficient to secure it a warm welcome. Its paper and type are, as with all Mr. Nimmo's publications, the best, and Mr. Strang's illustrations have just that blending of homely sincerity of detail with shadowy and mystical accessories that is in perfect harmony with the work. These designs are fourteen in all. First, as a

frontispiece, comes a portrait from a contemporary drawing of Bunyan, showing faithfully the rugged features, behind which it is easy to fancy an illuminating light of imagination and resolution. Opposite this, on the title-page, is a quaint design showing Mrs. Bunyan, by the rays of a rising sun streaming through an open window, reading the Bible to her husband, who leans over and places his hand upon the page. The following plates are very fine and spirited. Especially powerful is that in which Christian, by the aid of Help, escapes from the Slough of Despond, while Pliable slinks away discouraged in another direction. The fight with Apollyon and the whispered suggestions in the Valley of the Shadow of Death are no less powerful. In the marriage of Mercy and Matthew, as in other designs, the temptation to prettiness or sentimentality has been resisted, and the whole remains solemn, earnest, and homely. The edition is sure to be a favourite. Its text conforms to the first edition, with simple alterations of orthography, such as omitting the double *n* in "Denn," and the like. The two parts are, of course, given.

Venice. By Alethea Wiel. (Fisher Unwin.)

ROMANTIC as are the associations which cluster around the fair city of Venice, Mrs. Wiel has not allowed them to lead her astray from the sober, matter-of-fact style of narrative which has always characterized "The Story of the Nations" as a series. The strictness of her continence will be understood when we say that she has resisted the glamour of Ruskin, and not indulged in even a solitary quotation from Byron. Many readers would have pardoned an occasional lapse into poetics—but she holds to her straightforward prose with uncompromising severity; and after all, painstaking accuracy is the prime virtue of an historian. A few of her *obiter dicta* we venture to differ from. Thus, the Bucentaur, or Bucintoro, the state barge which played such a prominent part in the mediæval pageants of Venice, has generally been supposed to have got its name from the Greek *bouhentaures* or *ox-centaur*. Mrs. Wiel is singular in deducing it from an Italian *busin d'oro*, *busin* being postulated from *buso*, a ship. She points out, what will be interesting to Shakspearian students, that Cristoforo Moro, who was Doge in 1462, was the prototype of Othello, the Moor of Venice.

The Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society (Leicester, Clarke & Hodgson) begin a new volume (Vol. VIII.) this year with matter of which much is deserving of the notice of antiquaries in general, whether connected with Leicestershire or not; for one of the papers, 'Notes on a Recently Recovered Register of Claybrooke,' by the Rev. E. H. Bates, M.A., tells a curious and instructive tale of the ease with which local records may be stowed away, and their very existence be utterly forgotten, though known to their proper custodians more than a century ago. The portion of Claybrooke register happily recovered during what must have been a more than usually careful search through the parish chest, on a change of churchwardens in 1893, covers the period 1701–15, and thus adds four years to the parish records of baptisms, marriages, and burials. It is still more important from the unusual circumstance that the whole of the older registers of Claybrooke, from 1558 to 1685, have since the latter of those dates "never been in the custody of their lawful possessor," as Mr. Bates writes. We submit, in the interests of accuracy, that "custodian" or "curator" is the word which should have been used here rather than "possessor." This detail, however, does not prevent our sympathizing heartily with Mr. Bates in his evident pleasure at the fortunate recovery. It is much to be wished that the actual, who are undoubtedly not the legal, custodians of the early Claybrooke registers should be moved by a righteous impulse to reunite the long separated registers in their proper home, the parish chest. We note that the newly recovered portion contains some Washington entries, probably, says Mr. Bates, belonging to a family of that name at Frowlesworth, near Claybrooke. Among other interesting items are the accounts of Melton Mowbray Church by Precentor Venables and the present vicar, and the paper on the 'Discovery of One of the Main Sewers of Roman Leicester,' by Col. Bellairs.

MESSRS. CHATTO & WINDUS will publish next week 'Griselda the Patient, and other Poems,' by our old contributor Mr. E. Walford. The volume will comprise a collection of epigrams, and some 'Lays of Ventnor.'

MR. MABERLY PHILLIPS'S new book, 'Banks, Bankers, and Banking in Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire,' will be published by Effingham Wilson & Co. on Monday, Oct. 29.

'A HISTORY OF THE ART OF BOOKBINDING,' by W. Salt Brassington, is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be a small folio volume, illustrated with about one hundred examples of rare and curious bindings, in ivory, leather, enamel, and precious metals.

Notices to Correspondents.

We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE cannot undertake to answer queries privately.

To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

MYSTIFIED ("Triptych").—Originally a note-book of three leaves folding over one another, hence applied to a picture on three shutters.

A. ("'Mumpsimus' and 'Sumpsimus'").—See 2nd S. iii. 370.

CORRIGENDUM.—P. 296, col. 1, l. 40, *for* "John Hurd, Bishop of Worcester," read *Richard*.

NOTICE.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print; and to this rule we can make no exception.

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